TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1879.

Madisen Square Garden-Ross McGeschy.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, is swed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Democratic Principles and Democratic Policy-The Strategy of the New York Herald-Let the Jeffersonian Doctrines Prevail.

There can be no doubt that the Democratic party, both in this State and in the country at large, without being reduced to desperate straits, is just now suffering under some embarrassments.

To place first the more general and comprehensive troubles which embarrass the party, it must be admitted that the large number of secessionists included in its ranks naturally enough causes its unionism to be distrusted. As far as we are concerned we can only say that while we are radically democratic in all our notions of government, we are content to see the head of every man who attempts secession by force of arms put where that of John the Baptist was so cruelly placed. We are for the Union, first, last, and in the middle. We are against secession at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances.

Furthermore, we believe in fervently cherishing the memory of the dead who died for

We cannot concede to the rebels more than an honestly mistaken sentiment of patriot-

We believe the difference, even in death, between dying for a right cause and dying for a wrong cause is very great, and that it will endure forever, because in its very essence it is indestructible.

If the National Democratic party is enabled to overcome the feeling against it on account of the large number of former secossionists in its ranks, it will be by the full and frank adoption and proclamation of such sentiments as we have now expressed.

In this State the Domocratic party is beset by peculiar and local and personal difficulties. Lucius Robinson is our present Governor. He is an honest and strong man: but he has done certain things which have given great offence to Tammany Hall. Conspicuous among these is his removal of County Clerk Gumbleton. Probably the County Clerk deserved removal-as what one of our county officers does not? Certainly his successor ought to be removed, as ought also Mayor Cooper.

But the action of Gov. Robinson in removing Mr. GUMBLETON Is attributed by many to improper motives, and on this ground a determined opposition has sprung up to the Governor's renomination.

So far all is well. Democrats have an unquestionable right to oppose his nomination. If they had not under our form of government, then we should be for changing the form of government to some form which would give and guarantee that right."

It is urged, however, now, that ROBINSON for Governor and TILDEN for President are one in interest, and that if either is nominated Tammany Hall will defeat him at the polls.

The Herald of vesterday morning volum teers a full column of advice to Mr. John KELLY. It can all be summed up in three words: Fight Mr. TILDEN. Such a contest the Herald points out as the sure road to victory for the Democratic party. Here are two bull-dogs, on the same side, from petty irritations glaring and growling at each other. The Herald rubs the ears of one and says "St' boy," to set him on his comrade, and declares this to be the true way to overcome a common enemy.

Now the Express, the avowed organ of Tammany Hall, copied the article in the Herald, approvingly, last evening, preceding it with the remark: "TILDEN means TILDEN always, everywhere and at whatever peril-himself and nobody else, * * * His election would be an unspeakable calamity to the country were it possible, but, thank Heaven, it is not." The Express then goes on to predict the defeat of Roninson and TILDEN as certain if they are candi-

It is a matter of considerable interest and importance, both to John Kelly, alias Tammany Hall, and to the Democracy of the State of New York and of the United States, to know just what the fulminations of the Tammany organs mean. Do they mean that Tammany will go into the State Convention, if admitted, and nominate its own candidate, if possible, and if he is nominated, demand the support of the Tri-DEN and Robinson men; but if Robinson is nominated, then defeat him at the polls?

"Heads I win; tails you lose:" is that the Tammany game?

We say it is time this whole matter should be thoroughly-sifted and perfectly understood.

To show that we are not alone in the general scope of the views which we have expressed, we quote, entire, the following article which appeared last evening in the Telegram, conducted by a son of the great founder of the Herald, who has distinguished himself not only in journalism, but at polo and chivalry, in African exploration and in projects for the discovery of the North Pole-if there is any North Pole:

From the K. - Lin Telegram of the 28.

It is esserted by more retrocated partisens of Ton-many finitiant or an agree who wall retrocated that or games along the retrocated partisens of Ton-these continuing the retrocated partise wall based on the representation and retrocated wall based on the representation of the penning of a refusal to signant the state trace should train the formation not be reserved. We also not believe that the formation bearer of the Tongarty Democrate would stlent any such endemocrate policy. The Democrate vote for according to the agent that an 1974 was strictled.

The Democratic costs in New York at that encounters

87,488, leaving the total Democratic vote, exclusive of the city, 373,805. In 1878 the total Democratic vote for Governor in the State was 519,831. The Democratic vote in New York in that election was 110,643, making the Democratic voters of the State, exclusive of the city, number 409,188. On the "off" years of 1875, 1877, and 1878 the Democratic vote of the city bore about the same relative proportion to the vote of the State. It would be preposterous for less than one, fifth of the Democratic voters of the State to attempt to correct the remaining four fifths under a threat of defeating the party, and we do not believe that the shrewd Tammany leaders will be willing to place themselves in such an unionable position.

It is pleasant to find the hopeful son of one of the greatest of journalists so fully concurring in opinion with us on so momentous an occasion. And yet we feel that in such a matter individuals sink into comparative insignificance. Let the Democratic principles of which JEFFERson was the apostle, prevail, say we, whether under the name of Robinson or CHURCH - both good names - whether under the name of KELLY or of TILDEN-let them prevail; for on these true and hallowed principles of right and of equality of right rest the prosperity and happiness of all the millions who now dwell in this broad land, and of the countless millions yet to be born within its borders.

Our Representatives in China.

The investigation in the case of George F. SEWARD, present Minister to Pekin, demonstrated clearly that while Consul at Shanghal he administered that office for his personal profit, appropriated fees belonging to the Treasury, speculated in various ways, and acquired considerable wealth. Asso clated with him as Vice-Consul, OLIVER B. BRADFORD was fully initiated into all these practices. He acted in collusion with Sew-ARD, and when placed by him in charge of the Consular office at Shanghai continued the vicious system, with additional crimes, such as tampering with the mails, arbitrarily imprisoning American citizens, and extorting money under color of official au-

Nothing but the expiration of the Fortyfifth Congress prevented the impeachment of SEWARD and the punishment of his confederate. And if the extra session had not been absorbed by the exciting war which the Fraudulent President waged against Congress, the subject would have been renewed, and with no doubtful result. The testimony was overwhelming, and left no chance of escape for these criminals, except by the means that BELKNAP adopted after his confession.

Instead of requiring SEWARD to stay in the country and to face the intended action of Congress at the regular session, Mr. EVARTS allowed him to return to Pekin, and to resume his place there as if nothing had occurred, but with the understanding that he is to resign when he can no longer retain the office without the certainty of a new Congressional inquiry. The legation is disgraced and the public service is demoralized by this compromising conduct. If Mr. SEWARD had the least sense of honor, he would not have returned to Pekin with the brand which the investigation stamped upon his forehead. And if Mr. EVARTS had a true regard for the character of his department, he would never have permitted it to be discredited before the world by an attempt to condone corruption and rascality.

When Mr. SEWARD was promoted from the Consulate at Shanghai to the mission at Pekin, Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania was ap pointed to succeed him. Aithough BRAD-FORD, as Vice-Consul, did all he could to conceal the truth and to close the avenue of information, MyERS was not long in discovering the systematic frauds that had been and were still practised in the office, and he reported them to the Department of State, where he received anything but thanks or encouragement for the exposures. SEWARD hastened from Pekin to Shanghal in the hope of saving BRADFORD by propitiating Myers. That experiment failing, he addressed himself to Washington, where he found plenty of aid and comfort.

The upshot was that Myers had to go out of office, while BRADFORD stayed in. Then Mr. Evants appointed G. WILEY WELLS, an ex-member of Congress from Mississippi, with curious instructions not to inquire into SEWARD's affair, and to report upon the case of BRADFORD. WELLS found matters far worse than MYERS had suspected, and he had BRADFORD arrested and convicted of a felony and imprisoned. But Mr. Evarts relieved him of the penalty by ordering him home to testify in SEWARD's case.

Wells discovered entirely too much, and was altogether too efficient for the Secretary of State, who wanted a know nothing and a do nothing in the consulate. He was willing to pay five thousand a year for a Consul who would shut his eyes, and not mouse among fee books and papers that were never intended for anybody's inspection outside the favored few who knew their mysteries. Wells was forced out as Myers was,

The next time Mr. Evants determined to have a Consul of experience who would not investigate, and who would keep his mouth shut if he stumbled on misdeeds. He transferred DAVID H. BAILEY of Ohio from Hong Kong to Shanghai. BAILEY had the merit of being a special friend of SEWARD's, and sympathized with his sorrows. Of course BAILEY could not refuse the promotion, though he was willing to take four thousand a year at Hong Kong rather than five

thousand at Shanghal. Col. Mosny of guerrilla fame followed BAILEY at Hong Kong, and he had not been there long before he found out that thirty or forty thousand dollars in fees had not been returned to the Treasury, and that the stealing had been going on for fifteen years or more as a regular business, the Consul growing rich on a plunder of about a

quarter of a million during that period. Mossy reached Hong Kong in the early days of February of this year, and soon after informed Mr. Evants of his discoveries. The Fraudulent Secretary took no notice of them. He had had enough of one rotten Consulate, and did not care to touch another.

These two cases are not believed to be sporadic. They are only illustrations of a rule which will be found to apply to nearly all the important places in the East, where Consuls have enormous power, are far removed from supervision, and get reckless by imputity

Maine and Blaine.

No man stands much of a chance for a nomination to the Presidency unless he can satisfy the National Convention that he is sure of carrying his own State at the election. A political lender who is not sustained in his Presidential aspirations by a solid and enthusiastic majority at home, is not likely to be successful in soliciting the aid of delegations from other States at a nomi-

fuse new life into his canvass for the Presidency, or it may blight his prospects of be-

coming the candidate in 1880. For many years after the Republican party was formed, Maine was regarded as one of its strongholds. Other New England States, as Connecticut and Massachusetts for example, sometimes fell back before the enemy, but Maine bravely stood its ground. After a while, under the lead of BLAINE and HAMLIN, the old stalwart majorities began to droop, but nevertheless, for twenty-three years in succession the Republicans never

falled to secure their Governor. Last year witnessed a revolution in the politics of the State. It came with a suddenness which had not been foreshadowed. In September, 1876, the Republicans elected the Governor by an absolute majority of 15,400, and reflected him in 1877 by an absolute majority of 11,500. But last year the Democrats and Greenbackers fought a great battle, and their combined vote was 18,757 over that cast by the Republicans. This devolved the election of Governor upon the Legislature, where the Democrats and Greenbackers had a majority; and the final result was that GARCELON, Democrat, was

Mr. BLAINE must reverse this condition of things in September and carry Maine by an absolute majority, or he will be rudely jostled at the next National Convention by competitors who have been more successful in leading the party in their own States.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field Compliments Providence.

We have always known the FIELDS as a devout family. Their father was a minister, and we have no doubt all the sons would have been ministers if the ministry had paid better than anything else.

And still the FIELDS are devout. We presume the Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, D. D., thanks GoD daily, nightly, and at noon that the circulation of the Ecangelist is greater than that of any other weekly religious journal in this city-except THE WEEKLY SUN, which is considered rather secular than religious, although it always aims to advocate the doctrines taught in the Sermon on the Mount.

According to our esteemed contemporary, the Evening Post-quoting from our esteemed morning contemporary, the Herald-Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD says, referring to his investment in elevated railroads:

"It really seems as if there had been a special Provi Labor was a drug in the market, and we could hire four men for the price of one. Then the Almighty gave us an open winter the entire season."

This is perhaps the most sublime instance of faith in Providence we have heard of since the killing of James Fisk, Jr., by Ep-WARD S. STOKES. STOKES, as well as FIELD, belonged to a religious family; and he used to say, with the most devout enforcement of manner, that he fully believed it was a special interposition of Divine Providence which enabled him to kill Fisk in a way that did not constitute murder. Faith in Divine Providence could hardly

go further than this. Yet that of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD nearly equals it. He thinks it was a special Provi-

dence which made him rich while it made poor laborers correspondingly poor. How will it be hereafter in Heaven and in Hell?

In the great future all will stand on their real merits.

The indications are that the painful interest in the progress of yellow fever may centre in New Orleans instead of Memphis before many days. A girl died in New Orleans yesterday of a disease which a council of physicians, with one exception, pronounce yellow fever. We are told that there are six or seven other cases in that city which are regarded as suspleious, and which may prove to be of the same character. The fever fright is taking possession of New Orloans, notwithstanding the strong effort in behalf of the business interests of the city to prevent an exodus. THE SUN's informant says that the demand for transportation northward is so great that agents of the railroads have telegraphed for extra cars to be put at their service, and that within twelve hours

Thirteen new cases of yellow fever and one death are reported from Memphis. Three of the cases of sickness are in the family of Dr. THOMAS S, EASTON, who went from this city last season as a Howard physician and subse quently removed his family to Memphis. The atmosphere yesterday was damp and unfavorable to the sick and the well. The danger of a repetition of the scenes of last season in Mem phis is thought to be averted by the removal from the city of a very large percentage of those who have not had yellow fever-a preventive which a city the size of New Orleans would hardly find practicable.

When JAMES N. TYNER, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, started out on his pleasure excursion of three months to the Pacific coast. he was not content with the best accommods tion the railroads could provide for so distinguished a person. He occupied the private car of Mr. John W. Garnett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio corporation, and traversed parts of Indiana, whence Tynez hails, in this exclusive style.

The old-fashioned Republicans of Indiana, from whom Tynes is seeking a nomination for Governor, are naturally anxious to know what sort of relations exist between the President of this road and Tynen, that the latter should enjoy a privilege rarely conceded to any outside a charmed circle. These corporations. having large mail contracts, and disputed accounts often to adjust, know what springs to touch inside the department, and how to take care of their friends.

The trial of FREEMAN, the Pocasset child slayer, is likely to be interesting both to believers and unbelievers in the Old Testament and the account of ABRAHAM's sacrifice. FREE-MAN, it is said, will refuse to employ counsel, and, should the State appoint counsel to represent him, he will interrupt him, should he try to smooth over the facts in order to make a good defence. It is said that both FREEMAN and his wife yet think that they did perfectly right in imitating ABBAHAM, and it remains to be seen what a Puritan jury will think about it.

Ex-Postmaster Compy was sent by Mr. HAYES, on a salary, to the Sandwich Islands to recuperate his health, undermined by the elimate of Columbus, Ohio. Ex-Postmuster COMLY is now about to come to Columbus, Ohio, still on a salary, to recuperate his health, un-

dermined by the climate of the Sandwich Islands. Florida and Georgia are not the only States that set up claims for ship canals. Maryland and Delaware are urging a project of much importance-a ship canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, thus avoiding the long and sometimes perilous doubling of Cape Charles. By good fortune, a navigable injet in the former bay runs easterly toward the latter. leaving less than a score of miles of canal digging to unite the two. This canal would form a and-locked water way between Baltimore and Philadelphia, very short and perfectly safe. To the trade of these cities, and, indeed, of all the cities and towns on the two bays on the Dela ware River, emptying into the bay of that name, and on the Susquehanna and Petermae emptying into the Chesapeake, the canal would

Sellers, "going in for the old flag and an appro-priation" by Congress, on the ground of the services the canal would render as a back alley through which ironelads from League Island could hasten to the defence of the national capital on the sudden approach of a hostile fleet.

A very curious spot is now visible on the disk of Jupiter. It lies north of his main equatorial belts, and partakes of the planet's motion of revolution without materially altering its po sition. By rough calculation it is about 20,000 miles in length by from 1,500 to 2,000 miles has performed about thirty revolutions with the planet, without suffering any especial change of shape or appearance. In the mean time smaller spots and markings in its neighborhood on the planet have undergone many changes, some disappearing and others coming into existence. One of the most remarkable features of this strange spot is its color. Under magnifying powers varying from 160 to 320 diameters is presents a coppery hue verging on the color of burned brick or red chalk. Assuming as true the theory that the dark markings on Jupiter are openings, or rifts, in his cloud-choked at mosphere, revealing glimpses of the real body of the planet beneath, the thought instinctively occurs, in looking at this spot, that that concealed body must be glowing with heat, like redhot metal. This accords with the views of those astronomers who think that Jupiter is now passing through a stage of the cooling process that was completed in our globe ages before life appeared upon it.

MICHAEL FITZGIBBON, one of the ten Memphis refugees who were taken from Harlem to the Quarantine Hospital last week, died yesterday of yellow fever. John Hen-NESSY, a stevedore, who helped to unload the steamship City of Merida, died of the same disease on Sunday night-a fact which seems fully to justify the Bealth Officer's action in sending the City of Merida away from the wharf. Two patients, one from Havana, the other from Hayti, were admitted to the hospital vesterday. No cases of fever are reported in the city of New York, but it is evident that the health authorities cannot be too vigilant.

Now that one man is dving and two others are seriously wounded, isn't it time that something is done about this Sunday excursion boat rioting? Fights were reported on no less than four boats that went out the day before yesterday, and at College Point the results were serious. Near to New York are a score or more of beaches and groves to which short excursions may be made. So popular has it become to go to them that the steamboat men carry great loads at comparatively small prices. The trips are enjoyed by persons whose confining work and slender purse prevent their going to the fashionable resorts. So much the more reason then why the boats should not be turned over to rufflans and rioters.

True sportsmen will rejoice that a party of Philadelphia tourists have been punished for killing deer out of season in the Adirondacks, and that two New Yorkers have shared the same fate. The new game laws do not permit the shooting of deer until the 1st of August. Even that date is early, for fawns are dependent, to a large extent, upon the does until September; but concessions must be made to tourists who go to the famous wilderness in summer to hunt and to fish. The good effects of the enforcement of the Game law in Lewis and Herkimer counties in the past few seasons are already apparent in the increase of deer. More of them are to be found in the Adirondacks this year than for ten years previous. If the same good work could be done in St. Lawrence and other counties, it would soon become easy for even amateur hunters to get a deer in a trip to the forest. The task is not difficult even now. Deer increase with such marvellous rapidity that with slight protection they would become very plenty in the Adirondacks. It is the crust hunting and the dog driving that thins them

A policeman named BARTHOLOMEW GAFF-NET committed suicide yesterday. He appears to have been insane, and it is said that he was an exemplary member of the force, courteous to grown-up people, and especially kind to children. It is a pity, for the sake of the public. that Mr. GAFFNEY killed himself, as there are not too many policemen of his kind in the city

It was not much of a walking match they had in Boston last week, yet 45,000 Bostonians paid to see the pedestrians, proving that Boston holds a man's legs in esteem as well as his every town in Louisiana is likely to be quaran- brains. The immense turnout indicates als that there yet exists great interest in walking contests. Already speculation is rife as to the probable winner of the great match to be had in Gilmore's Garden in October, at which it is expected that WESTON, ROWELL, BROWN, ENNIS, CORREY, HAZAEL, and possibly O'LEARY, will contend. A purse of five thousand dellars has been offered, and the winner is to have the championship belt of America. If present antleipations are realized it will be the biggest walking match ever undertaken.

The number of citizens of the United States who own slaves is not large. For the credit of the United States it is to be hoped that the next man chosen to represent this country at the Court of St. James's will not be of that

The Newark Germans are indignant that their lager is cut off on Sunday, their day of rest and recreation. A more deep-seated grievance is the refusal of beer licenses to certain Germans who keep parks and pleasure grounds, for the alleged reason that figuer and been sold there on Sundays. Half the German residents of the city, at their indignation meetng, decided to make the question an issue at the next election, and as Newark's German vote s very large, the threat is likely to have its

Grant's Friends and Sherman's Foes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.-The two most faithfriends that Gen. Grant has in Pennsylvania ar-Childs, A. M. of this city, and Chris. Magre of Pitts burgh. However fortunate Grant may be in the untiring levotion of Mr. Childs, he is not fortunate in the selecon of his Pittsburgh confident. Mr. Childs, avever ody knows, is a good man, affectionate in his postic flusions, and as free from guile as a new born child; out Magee is quite the reverse. He is not guileless; he annot write obituary verses, and he is a great man only n the estimation of Kemble and other prefessors of

egislative debauchery.

Next 10 Kemble stood Chris, Magee in the uncaviable oriety acquired by the efforts to influence the public and private mind in favor of the l'ittsburgh riot steal. It is because Magee offered a resolution in the recent Republican State Convention, pledging the support of the heans of Pennsylvania to Gen. Grant for a third term, that Mr. Childs is sick at heart, and wholly des-pairs of ever being able to effect a separation between Grant and the "Recoters."

It will be remembered that when Secretary Sherman was in this city, two or three weeks ago, the Grant stalwarts -probably by advice of Father Borie and Mr. Childs-studiously kept about from him. Since that time Mayor Statley has amounced his intention of leading a solid phalanx of twelve Grant delecates from this city to the Republican National Convention. Our Mayor hestile to John Sherman and his nephew, Senster

The contest for delegates to the National Convention of 1880, from this State, will be the flercest ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. It is not so much a question whether dictions or Grant shall secure the firty-eight ve whether Senator Cameron shall remain the supreme political power of the State.

Mayor Stokley's friends hope to form an alliance with

Representative Wolfe against Cameron and Quay, and thus secure a majority or national delegates for Grant, Union any circumstances the fight will be force and the

An Old Compositor's Death.

Alexander Brady, the oldest member of the Typographical Society and probably one of the oldert compositors in the United States, died on Saturday in his emptying into the Chesapeake, the canal would be of great pecuniary value. Baltimore in particular has enough bent interest in it to warrant her in undertaking the matter alone. Hitherto, however, instead of driving it ahead, as a business enterprise, which the tolls would seeking employment. Mr. Brady leaves three daughters. THE CLAIMS OF THE WEST.

n Argument that will Probably Commend Itself to Messrs, Hendricks and Thurman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An extensive trip through the Western and Southern States has afforded me the opportunity to observe and note the prevailing sentiments of our Democratic friends in those sections, and the subjoined comments will convey a fair idea of their views relative to the next Presidential

The last Democratic President from the West r South was James Knox Polk, elected in 1844. The last candidate from the West or South was Lewis Cass of Michigan, nominated in 1848. During a period of thirty-five years there has been no Democratic President elected from either of those grand divisions of the republic. Covoring a period of thirty-one years there has been no Democratic candidate in the West or South receiving a united nomination. It is true that in that evil, discontented, and desolate year, 1860, the South presented for our

suffrages Breckinridge, and the West Douglas but the party, dissevered disunited and discordant, met with ignoble and inevitable defeat. Thus the martyred Lincoln was elected by a Thus the martyred Lincoln was elected by a minority vote.

Let us now giance at the Eastern and Middle States. In 1852 New Hampshire was awarded the candidate, and Franklin Pierce was elected. In 1856 James Buchanan was put in nomination, and the "Old Keystone State," for the first time in her history, was honored with the Presidency.

From 1864 to the present time, New York and New Jarsey have monopolized the nomination.

Fresidency.

From 1864 to the present time, New York and New Jersey have monopolized the nomination at each recurring convention. If Cleilan, Seymour, Greeley, Itiden, appear in solemn order, each, in his turn, doomed to taste the bitter waters of defent.

The gallant McCleilan entered the field when interneeine carnage was filling the land with loud lamentations.

The noble, elequent and patriotic Seymour met the opposing party flushed with victory, possessed of boundless patronage, burdened with gold, and insolently arrogating to themselves all the honors of the war. The contest was unequal, and the wise statesman was defeated by the successful soldier.

Greeley could not command the full strength of the Democracy, and he failed to break the lines of the Republicans.

Last in order appears ex-Gov. Tilden, astute, able, talented, and opulent; fertile in resources, self-reliant, imperturbable, and indefatigable. Reversing the 50,000 majority of Gen. Dix, he made it his own, and was triumphantly elected Governor of the Empire State. In 1876 the ophilow was universal that the electoral veters of

Reversing the 50,000 majority of Gen. Dix, he made it his own, and was triumphantly elected Governor of the Empire State. In 1876 the opinion was universal that the electoral vote of New York was absolutely indispensable to insure the election of a Democratic President. Who can carry New York?" was upon the lips of everyone at the St. Louis Convention. The answer was brief. Samuel J. Titlen's majority, over all, in November, 1874, was 38,549. These figures were conclusive, and the Empire State was again honored with the nomination.

The Democratic party know that their standard bearer was fairly and squarely elected in 1876, but deliberately choused out of his legal rights.

ard bearer was fairly and squarely elected in 1876, but deliberately choused out of his legal rights.

The subtle, sharp, and crafty chicanery; the nefarious and atrocious frauds; the sordid and infamous bargains; the scandalous in rigues and vide practices resorted to to thwar, the will and vote of the people; the alarmed patience of the nation; the long, heated and acrimonious debates in Congress; the artful and insidious plottings of the "visiting statesmen;" the ultimate reference of the election to a mixed commission of jurists, law makers, and politicians; the final scating of ex-Gov. Hayes; the elequent, indignant and wrathful denunciations of The Sux, followed by other leading organs; the loud and angry murmurs of the people; the tranquil and imperturbable demeanor of ex-Gov. Tiden; his enforced silence, his serenc intellect, singularly unsusceptible of enthuslasm and singularly averse to extremes, will offer material for a most curious, instructive, and interesting chapter to the future historian.

Now we come to 1880.

Will the status be the same then as it was in 1876? Will there exist the same conditions, identical exigencies, and absolute essentials? Will the vote of any single State be clearly indispensable? Are the people blindly wedded to any one name? A negative answer must, unequivocally, be given.

The temper of the times will not make it the part of wisdom to select a candidate from the South. The Democracy of the Southern States neither expect, demand, nor desire this distinction.

Is this also true of the West? Literally the reverse.

neither expect, demand, nor desire this distinction.

Is this also true of the West? Literally the reverse. "For thirty-one years we have not been honored with a candidate. In 1876 we demanded it, but we yielded to a supposed imperious necessity. We postponed but did not abandon our just and rightful pretensions."

Many signs indicate that the South recognizes and concedes the justice of the "Western wishes." There are also many Democrats in the Eastern and Middle States who generously sympathize with the aspirations of the chivalrous Democracy of the West.

KINGMAN F. PAGE.

SQUALLS AHEAD. No Longer Plain Sailing for Those who Have

Misappiled Trust Moneys. This is what Mr. Lamb, Acting Superinendent of the Bank Department, says; In several savings banks committees of trustees have been paid for sorvices, as trustees, and committees; in one, the chairman of a regular standing committee was paid thousands of dellars for services, though the corporation had a full staff of liberally paid officers; in another savings bank a standing order was made that an annual supper should be eaten by the bad a full staff of liberally paid officers; in another savings bank a standing order was made that an annual supper should be eaten by the trustees at the expense of the bank, and it was eaten year after year, at a cost of hundreds of dollars. In one savings bank money was appropriated as a contribution by the bank, or its trustees, to give a service of paste to a local organizer of a railroad enterprise. In two others a contribution was made, by order of the trustees of each, to aid the yellow fever sufferers in the South. In another a large sum was given, by order of the trustees of each, to aid the yellow fever sufferers in the South. In another a large sum was given, by order of the trustees, to a charitable organization wholly independent of the bank, and in the same one thousands of dollars have been appropriated to the widows of deceased officers, who received munificent salaries while they lived. In one savings bank a profit and loss account, when analyzed, was found to cover a payment thus explained: 'The lawyer's expenses were mostly for costs of getting a bill through the Legislature to pay us interest on moneys advanced the State to build swing bridge over our canal in 1874.' In another, litten thousand dollars was voted to an officer, in a lump, as a gratuity for past services, though he had been paid a salary. Several savings banks have paid money for alleged service in procuring general savings bank legislation, which was never rendered; it is due the great majority of them to say, they promothy sparmed such caims for money.'

Acting Superintendent Lamb confinues:

The number and frequency of such acts appear to require some restrictive admonstran and corrective efforts on the part of the officers in whom the State has located powers for the supervision of such corporations.'

Attorney-General Schoomnaker, to whom the foregoing facts were receited in a letter asking for an ophilom in relation to the powers and duties of the trustees of savings banks, replies that the acts set forth are clearly i

UP-TOWN RAPID TRANSIT. Morrisania Entering her Protest Against the

Mayor Cooper will send to the Aldermen o-day the supplementary report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, Many of the Aldermen regard the Commissioners' abandonmen of the Fourth avenue route as a device to bring about the confirmation of the rest of their report. Others doubt the Commissioners' right to abandon a route that they have once fixed.

Commissioners' Doings

to abandon a route that they have once fixed. There is little doubt that the report will be rejected by a decisive vote.

Many of the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards object to the routes selected by the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the proposed railroads through that part of the city. They say that these routes were inid out in the interest of the Harlem and New Haven Railroads and of a clique of land speculators, and that if the people wish to enjoy the benefits of rapid transit, they must build houses on those speculators' lands. of Fapid transit, they must both houses of those speculators lands.

A mass meeting is called for this evening in Central Hall, at Third and Westchester ave-nues to protest against the Rapid Transit Com-missioners action, and to devise measures for rapid transit roads that shall ron through the streets in the two new wards instead of over the farms of real estate operators.

Raids in Support of the Law.

Raids were made on Sunday and yesterday span the Pacific Garden, at 54 Bowers, and the Tivui Theatre, at 18 and 20 St. Mark's place. A sanisher of bar-tenders and waiters were arrested in the first named Place for selding began violations the Surface faw. The fixed was raided for being eyest during the border faw, the fixed was raided for being eyest during the border deep burst between 1 and 5 or leak yes bearing an expension of the border of the border for the border for the border for the fixed partners from both places were arranged to keroar bearing dashes threath in the Yorkvalle Poince Court, and each gave 1 from his to answer.

Investigating the Elections in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28,-The Congressional Inshal, gave him \$5 to give one Wetlarthy Democraor election or ring for the Reguldings there. Taying said that the St more of Mergardin's societies are visitions day Particle Mercarthy testing that he saw times coloring a departy more state, offer a trivel for a form. The witness technological that he was more arrivaled for acting S.

A CHURCH IN DANGER.

How One of Newark's Oldest Places of Worship Came late the Sheriff's Hands.

The threatened sale of the Franklin Street

Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage in Newark, under the foreclosure of mortgages aggregating nearly \$12,000, has occasioned much regret and comment among the Methodists of Newark. It is the second oldest Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark, and it was the last to give up the vigorous hymn singing of primitive Mgthodism. Besides, it is the mother of half a dozen large and fashionable churches, whose founders received religious instruction from its pulpit. The cause of the present financial strait of the church is one that has wrecked other churches. The trustoes, it seems, first borrowed \$6,000. for which they gave a mortgage on the church. They wanted the money for use in removing bodies from their old cemetery. When part of the burying ground was cleared \$10,000 was raised by mortgage on it, the intention being to use part of the money in paying off the mortgage on the temaining \$4,000 to be used in removing the remaining \$4,000 to be used in removing the remaining \$4,000 to be used in removing the remaining bodies from the cemetery. The treasurer of the church was embarrassed in his private business, and Mr. Oliver Reeves, who had been custodian of the money in the previous transactions, was made special treasurer to take cure of the \$6,000 and the \$10,000, raised by the two mortgages. Mr. Reeves had been for forty years a member of the Frankin Street Church, and whenever the church got into financial trouble he always helped it out, as he was a man of wealth. The \$6,000 was leaned to Mr. Beaves on his nota, endorsed by his brother. Moses E. Reeves, a \$10,000 mortgage on South Broad street property being taken as collateral security. Mr. Henry Wilde, one of the trustees, did not approve of the loans, but the rest of the trustees yoted for it.

Subsequently both of the Reeves brothers failed, and the mortgage good, but others deny this. However, the \$6,000 cannot now be raised on the mortgaged property in South Broad street, and so the Frinskin Street Church is advertised to be soid by the Sheriff.

The old Board of Trustees, who loaned the money to Mr. Reeves who were voted out of office, with the exception of Mr. Wilde, who is a member of the present Board of Trustees, Mr. Reeves homeety.

The Frankin Street Church has 400 or 500 members, and, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Brice, it has been prope primitive Mathodism. Besides, it is the mother of half a dozen large and fashionable churches,

Ulster's Rutued Pench Crop. KINGSTON, N. Y., July 28,-The furious hail

storm that passed over the southern part of Ulster County the other day resulted in great damage to a comparatively new industry. About three years ago it becam evident to land owners in southern Ulster that peache would thrive on their farms, even as well as in Dels ware, and a mania for setting out peach trees possessed the farmers in the vicinity of Narihorough Milton, Plattskill, and nelaboring villages. In 1877 not sees than 1,500,000 trees were planted, and it is estimated that nearly double that number were set out last year. The trees last year produced large crops of excellent troit. The trees last year produced large crops of excellent troit is not because the second respective to the large trees that year the second respective to the large trees to the trees which is advance of that branch to tree creatived was unusually like. The trees were leaded with well-developed green fruit, and it was believed that the crop would prove unprecedented, both in quantity and quality.

The storm entirely destroyed this hope. The hall cut the fruit by bushels from the limbs, and in many in stances nearly course orchards were uprecoded by the wind. The hallstones were the largest ever seen in this section, many of them being over two inches in diameter. Corn and hay are also lastly damaged. ware, and a mania for setting out peach trees possessed

Mr. R. D'Ovly Carte, of whose efforts toward engaging a smitable cherus for the coming comedy opers of Messrs Gilbert and Sullvan The SCS spoke on Saturday conveyed by that report respecting Miss Blanche Corelli and Mr. Henri Laurent. They were seen by the reporter talking with these who had answered the advertisement for singers, and the reporter spoke of them in that con-nection. Mr. Carte says that they came because he ad-dressed himself to them, not with a view of emaging them now, so much as with a view to a possible future emagazinent, and an engagement of Miss Corelli depends not upon any test of her singing, or upon her professional reputation, but upon after considerations, such as Mr. Carte s arrangements in London, and her engagements

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On June 22 purchased two excursion tickets to Manhattan Beach the New York Elevated Railroad Company (west side od at any time up to a certain date to pass two over the good at any time up to a certain date to pass two over the road, and that they would be exchanged at any time irrevious to date specified, which was some time next tectaber. I believe, at any similar for trip checks to drop it the gateman's box. I subsequently offered them for schause at one of the way stations, and was tool that I excluded at trip check for them at Whitehail street, so I sent there and had them exchanged for tickets, upon presenting which, a week afterward, I was tool they were of no value, and would not be excepted as fare anywhere on the read. Now, what I want to know it I am to be detraided out of these tekets! I paid the rull rice for them, and do not beel that I am under any obligation to the company; so if this action on their part is legal I wish to warm others not to be company.

Practical Mechanic's Plan. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In answer "Enquirer," my plan is briefly, to build a light fram chamber, hollow and open at top and bottom, allowing a current of air thereby to mass up and out. The ice chamber to be at one side of the structure, and have a pan of charcoal on top. A fan run by steam would draw the heated air from the chamber, and, passing it filreugh the charcoal and tee, would purity and cool it, and they draw it into the chamber again, and so on, thus keeping up a current of pure cool air. Patients should have cots with pienty of paper inad blancts, to keep the temperature of the body uniform and warm, but the head cool and with plenty of opportunity to breathe the pure air.

Practical Michaelle.

A Challenge to Ferdermeyer.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I claim be the champion wheelborrow pedestrian of the orld. I therefore challenge Peter Pentermeyer, who claims to have wheeled a larrow from San Francisco, to a six days' contest, either in New York, Buston, Coney Island, or Chicago, or anywhere he may choose He may walk or run, and I will walk square heel and took. It will have been a stage and to be without any such ask of the motor of the motor of the stage of the Champion Pedestrian with Wheelbacrow

Whiskey and Water.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: Here is oblem for some mathematician to solve: A farms, a ten callen heg of whitefor in his cultar, in was greater to be aware top date; before going the told his histories has about the war awar, she should draw gatten of the heg, and put seek one gatter of water continue. n the seg at the end of ten days; now much whiskey was Buookirs, July 20.

Changes in the Turkish Cabinet. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28 .- The Sultan hav-

responible Ministry, Khaireddin has definitively re-An trade has been issued referring to Khaire-din An trade has teen issued referring to Grand Visier was a recessary. It suppresses the frank Visier page and ap-points Aarth Pasia Prenter, and saviet Pasia Minister of Foreign Affairs. of Foreign Affairs.

Authorized Turkish Ambassador to France, and has twee filled the office of Foreign Minister in the Turkish Calainet.

Slavery In Cuba.

LONDON, July 28 .- A Madrid despatch says that no complete extinction of sinvery in Cuba is ex-pected until the coolie immigration, under the recent reaty between Spain and China, is sufficiently numerous of provide laborers for the plantations.

Maners, July 28.—The row-spaiers that reflect the opinions of the Calmiet Minners confirm the sumeance, near that the Government intents to subout a bill to the lorter in January relative to slavery in Cuba.

Miss Brownell's Suicide.

Miss Jennie Brownell, who dwelt with her widowed mother in the homestrad of the late Daniel friffin in North street, White Plains, took corrosive and limate on Prictsy last, and steel on Saturday. It is that young floward Graffin, some of the owner of the tate, until very recently, has been very attentive to Brownell, but that of late he had given presence to

Sherman Runs the Machine. At once the root and togethen of Fraud. And both its award and shield.

That take prefence which now is styled

Who predits through the same

He read it thus: "No man who holds

She I dare to mix in posture. Unless by Sherman's grace,

"Whoever seouts this areat decree,

Cales in Sherman - interest-Shall be removed straightway."

Now Shorman points with houset it is To those introduce rules; They were not drawn for wise, str. p.

Hat only means for inch. The infleetmolers' army still,

From Crepon to Malac.
With Sharough morable, and in spite

for cleankling, Grant, or Blame,

I after the verdict.

BUNDEAMS -There is grave apprehension in England

. The silver vase presented to Heary Clay by Whigs is effered for sale in Boston by his grandson.

Up to July 1 forty-eight officers had

fallen in Zulniand; thirty-six by discase and exposure.

—A believer in fortune telling has dug a trench 200sect long and 15 deep, at Salt Creek, III., expects to find the treasure soon.

-A pitiable old tramp was entertained at Battle Creek, Mich., by a negro whom he had once owned in the South. Times had changed for I

-Little Georgie Dobbie playfully set fire to a heap of brushwood close to a possiler managine, at Marquette, Mich., and the explosion killed bim.

"If the New York Jew is a more vulgar. animal than the New York politician," says the Bo Herald, " we don't wonder at discrimination a -Many members of the Institute of France

are without the decoration of the Legion of Henor, among them Littré, Ollivier, Waddington, Jules Pavre, and the Dukes de Nonilles and d'Audiffret Pasonier -Five young men were playing poker at Asheville, S. C. One was detected hiding an extra eard in his breast pocket. The dirk of another was instantly driven through the card and into the chears heart. -A common way of imposing upon ig-

norant prospectors in the mining regions of Nevada is to

shoot gold filings into the ground from a gen. Even brass is made to serve the purpose, and by this means many a worthless claim is sold at a high price. -Nothing is lost in France. The orange ssoms and grass in the public gardens of Paris are sold to the highest bidder, and at a country ranged sta-

tion a visitor lately saw a sale of the grass on the em-bankmenta. The purchasers were passents wives. -The importation of American leather into Europe has increased over one hundred per ent since 1873. In that year Europe received 650,012 hides and to judge by the exports from the United States thus far this year it will receive at the close over 1.500.000.

—Bishop Herzog, the head of the Swiss

Old Catholics, held a confirmation on July 13 in Paris, in M. Hyacinthe Loyson's Gallican Church. Three girls communion was administered in both kinds, about twenty other persons partaking. The congregation numbered between 250 and 300, the majority of whem appeared to be regular attendants. A Republican Deputy, the Comta de Douville Maillefen, is a member of the church.

-Ismail Pasha, late Khedive, has gone to Naples, and will contribute another name to the list of rulers retired from business who have made that charming city the scene of their sejourn. The motives which led the Porte to distike the idea of so accomplished an intriguer taking up his residence in Turkey or on Meham-medan self are intelligible enough, and if it is desired to keep the late Khedive out of mischief and show him the delights of idieness, no better place could be selected than -In Russia, as well as in Germany, Aus-

tria, and one or two minor northern realins a notice man's title is inherited by all his sons, who transmit to man's title is innertied by all his sens, who transmit to their male offspring, and so on ad infinition. Seedy nobles necessarily abound. There are forty or fifty Count Zichys in Hungary, three or four of whom are wealthy magnates, and the rest pass their lives in the army or Government offices on the smallest pay. In Galleja there are entire villages where every pensant native has the right to preface his name with the title of Prince. -Lord Lawrence's tomb in Westminster Abbey is close to the cenotaph of Warren Hastings and the tombs of Admirat Watson and Sir Eyre Coots, two

other Imitan heroes. Both Lawrence and Warten Has-tings were called "saviors of England," but the great Governor who daunted Tippoo the Nizam and the five Mahratta Princes, does not sleep in the Atley, though Macaulay wrote: "The dust of the illustrium accused about have mingled with the dust of his illustrium accusers." Hastings lies in Daylesford parish churchyard. -"I knew that I had arrived in a civilized country," wrote a celebrated traveller, "for the first object that met my eye after I passed the france was a

newly painted gallows." If plenty of penal in-titutions indicate civilization, Russia stands first as a civilized country. The Czar has just issued orders for the con struction of six new State prisons, to accommodate 3.60 convicts, and has decreed thirty millions of roubles for their building and fitting up. Two other large State prisons are being erected, one in Siberia and one it trans-Caucasia, to accommodate some ten thousand offenders. This throws an instructive light on the strug-gle now going on in Russia. -Last year there were no less than 126

Roman Catholic dioceses or districts administered by bishops in the British empire, the Roman Catholic population of which is computed at nearly 14,000,000 people. There are thirty four Roman Catholic peers, twenty-ix holding seats in the House of Lords, and fitty one Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons. In Great Britain there are eighteen architistics or bislops, 2,140 priests, and 1,348 Roman Catholic places or worship while the Roman Catholic population remains at hits over 200,000. There are no Roman Catholic Judges in the superior courts in Great Britain, but five members of her Majesty's Privy Council are Roman Catholics.

-There is, it would appear, considerable danger in eating cold pigeon pia. The British Admirally have issued a circular letter containing the results of the investigation they caused to be instituted into the recen poisoning of several men of the troopship Tama resulted fatally in the case of the steward. A careful analysis failed to discover any mineral potent in the stomach of the decessed, and the medical men have come to the conclusion that the case was one of choicraic du a pigeon pie, of which all the sufferers but onten for all ugh two officers had previously partaket any ill effect, poisonous changes are known to take place in cold pies, and especially in those made with game, by simply keeping or lying by for some time.

-The present state of tension in Burmah, according to the London News correspondent, cannot but long. Either the King will put all the Ministry to death, or they will unite and polish of his Mosesty and his drunken young advisers. Whichever way it ends and that such will be the end of it no one can doubt it is she country certain that as long as young Theorem aves, or emains on the throne, which may be considered an dentical expression, no satisfactory treaty can be conluded between England and Burmah. The Kinz, so far ms his drink soulden brain can be said to hold any ideas at all, is a fanatical adherent of what is called the old Borman party-the party which denote the sight of white taces, and would compelevery force her to undergo all the humiliating formulatios of former days.

-The brutality to which pedestrianism has sum was illustrated by a sevente fively or receil Boston. Toward the close of the third day, three of the contestants were so close together that the scrupple of e lead became desperate. Crott, a young man fra his State, became temporarily croxy from terms and want of sleep, and quitted the track, but he time of orced him to return, and he eventually was by conpleting 271 miles, on a course so small that a metrica cir entis were required for a mile. Campana the rid mil whose fents in differer's Garden were awkword and ridiculous, also fell into a condition of moutal decause ment and frequently stopped to talk arealist spectators, but he was forced to continue, of sank on the track exhausted, and at the last moment re impushed the second place to Highlern, a negro.

-The continued concentration of large slies of troops in the north of links is be be viewed with suspicion in Austria, wh 9,500 infantry, 940 cavalry, 1,400 field artill corrison artiflery, and 200 engineers wetter A force of 12,740 men, quarters neighberhood of her Italian trouver, itals of other hand, has now assembled 40,700 intents it cavalry, 7,200 field artillery, 2,700 intrinor artillery 3,760 engineers; or a total force of 79,700 min of arms of the service near the Austrian frofertresses ferming the famous Quadritaters is a pecially strongly garrisoned. It is also well toward much attention has been lately given by the train mile tary authorities to persecting the organization called Alpine troops—the force which, ic quartered in the mountains on the north-ro Italy, would, in the event of the latter of ing involved in hostilities with either of her on the much be called upon to cover the mela he Italian ferres, or act as an advanced goard to and forward movement.

-A boy in Clayton County, Ga., was sent to borrow Mrs. Parmer's male. He get the role away leaving Mrs. Farmer peacefully of en A little distance from the house he who told him to take the mule back as want it after all. Correturning the boy he Farmer had been killed by bloom on the was, the daughter frightfully wounded in made to set the house on the "July 16" is gress, fived near by. She went to amount on the street to marder, and spent more from than was much. In her cales was bound so tach taken from Mrs. Farmer's home on were student blood, and the rown and Mrs. that Julia was the person who struck ho facility against for was so afficult that mode to lyach her that he trial has had acquittal. Her backer a, point the fa-the immer that she spent to actions, he Crossessinium that Miss Firmer was competent as a witness, and armost truly and clothing had been sirly taken in high assaudit. He hadly be taken that was charles Glasson who make at a summary of the dead was partially selected a second and so that the partial selected as so that the the third selected and the selected at the parameters. The parameters that partially selected at the sel